

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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CONTENTS

Classification of offenses.

Extent of reporting area.

Monthly returns:

Offenses known to the police—cities divided according to population (table 53).

Daily average, offenses known to the police, 1936 (table 54).

Daily average, offenses known to the police, 1931-36 (table 55).

Offenses known to the police—cities divided according to location (tables 56, 57, 62).

Data for individual cities (table 58).

Offenses known to sheriffs and State police (table 59).

Offenses known in the possessions (table 60).

Data from supplementary offense reports (tables 61-61B).

Data compiled from fingerprint cards, 1936:

Sex distribution of persons arrested (table 63).

Age distribution of persons arrested (tables 64, 65).

Number and percentage with previous fingerprint records (tables 66, 67).

Number with records showing previous convictions (tables 68, 69).

Race distribution of persons arrested (tables 70-73).

Classification of Offenses.

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (b) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which

death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault on rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft)*.—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value. (b) Under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area.

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports have been received during the first 9 months of 1936. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

The growth in the crime reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 9 months of 1932-36:

Year	Cities	Population	Year	Cities	Population
1932.....	1,546	82,802,362	1935.....	2,050	64,012,939
1933.....	1,638	82,041,342	1936.....	2,271	65,319,545
1934.....	1,727	82,391,056			

The foregoing comparison shows that during the first 9 months of 1936 there was an increase of 221 cities as compared with the corresponding period of 1935, the population represented for those cities being 1,306,589.

In addition to the 2,271 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during 1936, one or more reports were received during that period from 1,055 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 10 agencies in possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 3,336 agencies contributing crime reports during 1936.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	983	886	89.4	90,281,688	58,291,329	96.7
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	104	99	95.2	6,980,407	6,645,870	95.2
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	191	175	91.6	6,638,544	6,087,577	91.7
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	594	518	87.2	9,116,925	8,012,070	87.9

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,385 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 7,028,219. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Table 53 shows the number of offenses reported for the first 9 months of the calendar year 1936 by the police departments of 1,618 cities with a total population of 58,820,588. The figures are also shown for the cities divided into six groups according to size. Police administrators and others can thus compare their local crime rates with the national averages for cities of the same approximate population.

The compilation discloses that cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants generally have higher crime rates than the smaller communities. In fact, with a few exceptions, the crime rates for all six groups vary directly with the size of the cities.

More than half of the offenses reported were larcenies. Offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) accounted for 95 percent of the crimes included in the tabulation. The remaining 5 percent consisted of murders, negligent manslaughter, rapes, and aggravated assaults. A percentage distribution of the offenses included in table 53 is shown herewith:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	977.8	100.0	Robbery.....	39.4	4.0
Larceny.....	510.7	52.2	Aggravated assault.....	34.0	3.5
Burglary.....	228.2	23.3	Rape.....	6.0	.6
Auto theft.....	151.6	15.5	Murder.....	4.5	.5
			Manslaughter.....	3.5	.4

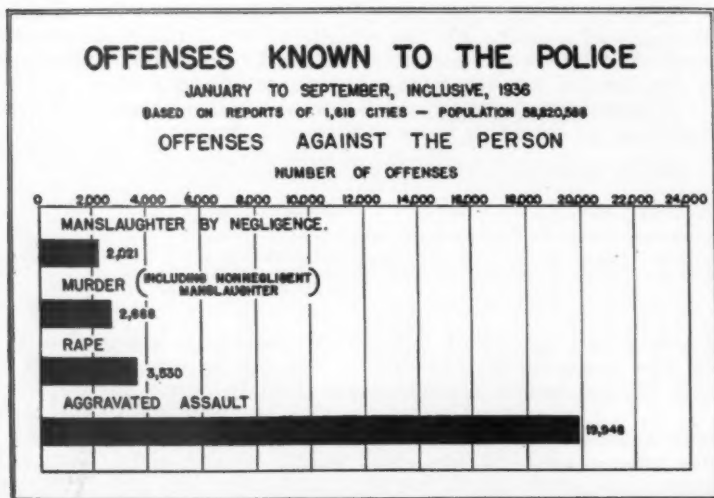


FIGURE 10.

Most of the cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants made a distinction in their reports between the number of larcenies in which the value of property stolen was more than \$50 and the cases in which the property was valued at less than \$50. A separate compilation of the information yields the following figures:

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	\$50 and over in value	Under \$50 in value
32 cities over 250,000; total population, 20,322,200:		
Number of offenses known.....	13,986	88,204
Rate per 100,000.....	68.8	434.0
52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,215,612:		
Number of offenses known.....	4,943	39,425
Rate per 100,000.....	68.5	546.4

Of the 146,558 larcenies classified according to the value of the property stolen, 18,929 (12.9 percent) were cases in which the value of property exceeded \$50.

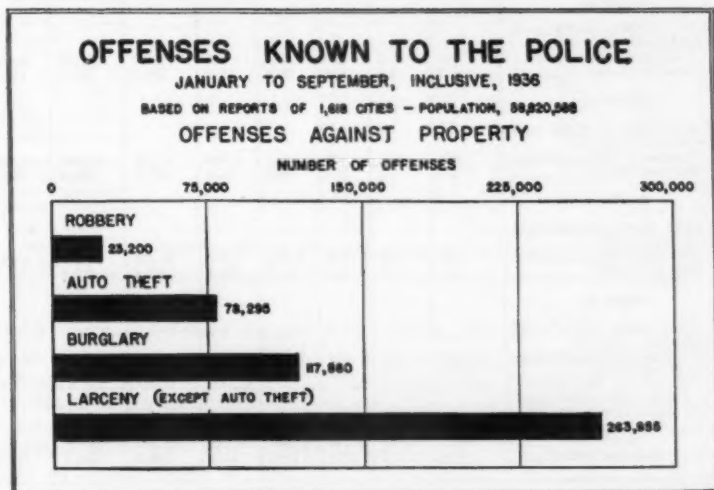


FIGURE 11.

TABLE 53.—*Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1936; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 28,963,000:								
Number of offenses known	1,468	¹ 1,326	2,076	14,688	10,013	² 53,937	³ 114,709	⁴ 39,567
Rate per 100,000	5.1	4.9	7.2	50.7	34.6	247.3	526.0	181.4
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,602,712:								
Number of offenses known	362	230	395	2,871	3,744	22,014	46,790	13,723
Rate per 100,000	4.8	3.0	5.2	37.8	49.2	289.6	615.4	180.5
GROUP III								
88 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,982,309:								
Number of offenses known	279	141	366	2,194	⁵ 1,980	13,495	34,670	9,400
Rate per 100,000	4.7	2.4	4.5	36.9	33.7	226.7	582.5	157.9
GROUP IV								
144 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,997,810:								
Number of offenses known	165	111	250	1,237	1,580	11,161	26,520	6,302
Rate per 100,000	3.3	2.2	5.0	24.8	31.6	223.3	530.6	126.1
GROUP V								
423 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,572,199:								
Number of offenses known	229	122	329	1,392	1,767	10,676	27,441	6,190
Rate per 100,000	3.5	1.9	5.0	21.2	26.9	162.4	417.5	94.2
GROUP VI								
873 cities under 10,000; total population, 4,732,558:								
Number of offenses known	165	91	214	818	864	6,597	13,725	3,113
Rate per 100,000	3.5	1.9	4.5	17.3	18.3	139.4	290.0	65.8
Total 1,618 cities; total population, 58,830,588:								
Number of offenses known	2,668	¹ 2,021	3,530	23,200	⁵ 19,948	⁶ 117,880	³ 263,855	⁴ 78,295
Rate per 100,000	4.5	3.5	6.0	39.4	34.0	228.2	510.7	151.5

¹ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 27,234,800.² The number of offenses and rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 21,808,700.³ The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports of 87 cities with a total population of 5,873,609.⁴ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,616 cities with a total population of 57,092,388.⁵ The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports of 1,617 cities with a total population of 58,741,888.⁶ The number of offenses and rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 1,617 cities with a total population of 51,666,288.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1936.

Monthly variations in the number of offenses committed are shown in table 54. In most instances the fluctuations are similar to those which have been evidenced in prior years. Murder and aggravated assault were most frequently committed in the third quarter of the year. On the other hand, robbery reached its lowest point in the third quarter, and burglary was lower in the second and third periods than in the first quarter. Larceny and auto theft, however, reached high points in the third quarter of the year.

TABLE 54.—Daily average, offenses known to the police, 90 cities over 100,000, January to September, inclusive, 1936

[Total population, 36,565,712, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January.....	6.0	¹ 5.0	6.9	82.7	39.2	² 313.4	² 294.1	² 193.1
February.....	5.7	3.9	7.7	80.4	41.7	292.1	356.3	182.4
March.....	6.5	6.0	8.2	71.4	49.2	319.6	603.5	206.9
April.....	5.6	6.0	8.8	64.8	43.8	292.4	601.6	206.0
May.....	6.1	6.4	9.4	55.0	32.5	253.4	571.9	196.7
June.....	7.7	6.0	11.1	53.5	37.2	239.4	575.6	179.3
July.....	7.5	5.8	10.0	50.3	54.6	237.9	562.9	182.2
August.....	8.1	5.7	9.8	56.6	37.7	265.9	596.8	204.8
September.....	6.9	6.1	9.4	62.6	55.6	283.1	642.7	208.6
January to March.....	6.1	5.0	7.6	78.1	43.4	308.7	585.2	194.4
April to June.....	6.5	6.1	9.7	57.7	51.2	261.6	582.9	190.6
July to September.....	7.5	5.9	9.7	56.5	56.0	261.4	600.3	198.4
January to September.....	6.7	5.7	9.0	64.1	50.2	277.2	589.4	194.5

¹ Daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 88 cities with a total population of 34,837,512.

² Daily averages for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 89 cities with a total population of 29,411,412.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931-36.

In order to make available data concerning the variation in the amount of crime from year to year, there are presented in table 55 figures showing the number of major offenses reported during the first 9 months of each of the years 1931-36 to the police departments of 69 cities each with over 100,000 inhabitants. The combined population of those cities in 1930 was 18,714,176. The latest available figures (estimated as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census) indicate that the population of those cities has increased to 19,237,302.

The compilation shows marked and uninterrupted decreases in the number of robberies and auto thefts. Robberies decreased from 14,716 in 1931 to 8,325 in 1936, a drop of 43.4 percent. Similarly, auto thefts decreased from 64,738 in 1931 to 34,859 in 1936, a reduction amounting to 46.2 percent. The table shows that burglaries have decreased 22.5 percent from the peak reached in 1933.

Larcenies reached a high point in 1935, there being 123,321 such cases reported in the cities represented, but in 1936 larcenies dropped to 112,602.

Variations in the number of aggravated assaults have been rather irregular. In 1936 the number of such crimes exceeded the annual number for all other years covered by the table except 1933.

Offenses of rape showed a marked increase in 1935 and the number for 1936 is almost as large.

It will be noted the compilation shows a substantial decrease in the number of homicides during 1935 and 1936 as compared with prior years. In connection with the decrease in the number of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter (willful felonious homicides) it is suggested that the decrease may be partially attributable to the fact that during 1935 it was ascertained that many police departments had been including as felonious homicides cases which were excusable in nature, such as the killing of a felon who was resisting arrest by a police officer. Such cases were subsequently excluded, together with instances of killing in self-defense by private individuals, in order that the published figures might represent felonious homicides.

The cases listed under the heading of "manslaughter by negligence" consist largely of automobile fatalities, and it will be observed that the figures for 1935 and 1936 are considerably lower than for the four preceding years. This is probably due largely to the fact that in 1934 it was ascertained that quite a number of the police departments had listed as actual offenses of negligent manslaughter all cases of automobile fatalities. During 1934 considerable stress was placed upon the fact that deaths resulting from automobile accidents should be carried under this classification only if the driver of the automobile was guilty of gross criminal negligence. The exclusion of many cases of deaths resulting from automobile accidents in which it was not thought that there was present a degree of negligence sufficient to warrant prosecution has undoubtedly played a large part in bringing about the reduced figures for 1935 and 1936.

TABLE 55.—Daily average, offenses known to the police, 69 cities over 100,000, January to September, inclusive, 1931-36

[Total population 19,237,902, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931.....	1,156	1,026	914	14,716	7,779	51,784	113,352	64,736
1932.....	1,196	786	947	14,011	7,044	56,831	116,845	54,793
1933.....	1,263	662	985	13,564	8,725	58,018	122,926	52,013
1934.....	1,144	616	970	11,184	7,934	54,849	120,629	48,336
1935.....	1,017	581	1,219	9,546	7,820	52,153	123,321	41,995
1936.....	979	587	1,169	8,325	7,991	44,992	112,602	34,859
Daily average:								
1931.....	4.2	3.8	3.3	53.9	28.5	189.7	415.2	237.1
1932.....	4.4	2.9	3.5	51.1	25.7	207.4	426.4	200.0
1933.....	4.6	3.2	3.6	49.7	32.0	212.5	450.3	190.5
1934.....	4.2	2.3	3.6	41.0	29.1	200.9	441.9	177.1
1935.....	3.7	2.1	4.5	35.0	27.5	191.0	451.7	153.8
1936.....	3.6	2.1	4.3	30.4	29.2	164.2	411.0	127.2

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

In table 56 there is presented information regarding the number of police departments whose reports were employed in the preparation of figures representing crime rates for the individual States. This information is included here in order to show the number of such contributors according to size of city, and it is believed it will be helpful in evaluating the crime data for individual States, since table 53 has indicated that there is a noticeable tendency for the large cities to report higher crime rates than the smaller communities. It should be further observed that in several instances the number of records entering into the construction of State rates is quite limited. In some cases the figures for individual States are based on reports from only two or three police departments. Obviously, the crime rates based on such a limited number of records may differ considerably from the figures which would result if reports were available from all urban communities in the State.

In table 57 there are presented the crime rates for the individual States, together with figures for nine geographic divisions of the country.

738
793
013
336
996
859
7.1
0.0
0.6
7.1
3.8
7.2

TABLE 56.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to September, inclusive, 1936

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 155 cities; total population, 5,365,913.....	2	12	10	23	54	54	155
Middle Atlantic: 429 cities; total population, 18,091,192.....	6	10	22	25	121	245	429
East North Central: 406 cities; total popula- tion, 15,665,345.....	9	10	24	47	97	219	406
West North Central: 195 cities; total popula- tion, 4,387,506.....	3	5	7	9	49	123	195
South Atlantic: 100 cities; total population, 4,101,100.....	3	6	9	14	24	44	100
East South Central: 42 cities; total population, 1,687,374.....	3	2	2	3	16	16	42
West South Central: 89 cities; total population, 3,105,876.....	3	5	6	8	15	52	89
Mountain: 62 cities; total population, 1,109,581.....	1	1	2	5	12	41	62
Pacific: 140 cities; total population, 5,306,701.....	5	4	6	11	35	79	140
New England:							
Maine.....			1	1	5	5	12
New Hampshire.....			1	1	4	6	12
Vermont.....					2	6	8
Massachusetts.....	1	8	5	11	33	30	88
Rhode Island.....	1		2	4	4	3	14
Connecticut.....		4	1	6	6	4	21
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	3	4	5	10	42	86	150
New Jersey.....	1	3	6	9	28	52	99
Pennsylvania.....	2	3	11	6	51	107	180
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	5	3	4	15	29	64	120
Indiana.....	1	4	2	7	11	24	49
Illinois.....	1	1	7	12	26	52	99
Michigan.....	1	2	8	5	19	55	90
Wisconsin.....	1		3	8	12	24	48
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	2	1			11	53	67
Iowa.....		1	3	3	5	16	28
Missouri.....	1		2	2	9	17	31
North Dakota.....				1	2	5	8
South Dakota.....				1	5	3	9
Nebraska.....		1	1		6	10	18
Kansas.....		2	1	1	11	19	34
South Atlantic:							
Delaware.....		1				3	4
Maryland.....	1			2	3	1	7
Virginia.....		2	1	4	4	8	19
West Virginia.....			3	1	2	9	15
North Carolina.....			2	2	7	8	19
South Carolina.....			1	1		1	3
Georgia.....	1		2	1	4	4	12
Florida.....		3		3	4	10	20
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	1		1	2	4	5	13
Tennessee.....	1	2			3	6	12
Alabama.....	1			1	3	5	10
Mississippi.....			1		6		7
West South Central:							
Arkansas.....			1	1	1	6	9
Louisiana.....	1		1	2	2	4	10
Oklahoma.....		2		2	4	24	32
Texas.....	2	3	4	3	8	18	38
Mountain:							
Montana.....				1	1	7	9
Idaho.....					2	6	8
Wyoming.....					2	3	5
Colorado.....	1		1	1	5	8	16
New Mexico.....				1	1	1	3
Arizona.....			1	1		6	8
Utah.....		1		1		9	11
Nevada.....					1	1	2
Pacific:							
Washington.....	1	2		2	8	5	18
Oregon.....	1			1	4	6	12
California.....	3	2	6	8	23	68	110

1 Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 57.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1936

Division and State	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	0.7	4.1	10.4	8.0	175.1	327.7	128.0
Middle Atlantic ¹	3.0	6.6	19.8	26.3	126.9	237.0	101.0
East North Central.....	3.6	6.2	69.7	27.2	212.7	493.3	121.3
West North Central.....	2.8	3.7	37.4	15.6	213.7	574.9	153.6
South Atlantic ²	13.0	6.8	63.1	149.9	357.3	800.5	213.8
East South Central.....	15.5	4.0	77.0	113.4	300.0	598.1	172.9
West South Central.....	12.5	5.1	46.8	67.9	318.1	850.0	150.7
Mountain.....	6.6	7.2	37.8	15.8	276.5	724.6	228.1
Pacific.....	2.6	7.7	40.6	20.6	243.4	744.9	290.4
New England:							
Maine.....	.5	3.8	13.1	8.4	206.0	333.6	199.0
New Hampshire.....	0	5.2	3.1	8.3	131.9	207.5	30.8
Vermont.....	1.5	7.4	4.4	0	70.8	96.8	44.3
Massachusetts.....	.8	4.9	11.2	7.7	176.3	314.5	141.8
Rhode Island.....	.3	.3	6.3	6.2	124.1	327.4	54.3
Connecticut.....	.8	3.2	11.4	10.3	211.6	411.8	140.7
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	3.1	7.2	11.4	23.5	118.3	295.4	86.4
New Jersey.....	2.5	5.8	23.6	41.6	194.4	348.8	114.1
Pennsylvania.....	3.1	5.7	34.8	25.3	104.0	153.4	104.7
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	4.7	4.4	55.2	28.8	236.5	609.7	147.1
Indiana.....	4.9	5.5	44.0	33.5	228.3	545.9	176.8
Illinois.....	4.0	4.5	96.2	20.2	254.0	310.8	86.5
Michigan.....	2.1	12.8	41.6	28.7	161.1	657.5	138.2
Wisconsin.....	1.0	3.3	8.6	5.0	92.2	390.7	73.9
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	1.0	3.4	35.5	16.1	229.8	341.1	190.5
Iowa.....	1.2	3.1	35.5	9.5	231.8	554.9	149.6
Missouri.....	5.6	4.1	40.8	27.0	196.3	812.0	126.5
North Dakota.....	2.3	2.3	25.1	6.8	213.4	294.8	90.1
South Dakota.....	1.8	16.2	27.9	2.7	149.3	465.1	184.4
Nebraska.....	3.4	1.1	28.9	11.2	104.3	244.5	197.2
Kansas.....	2.4	3.6	42.8	15.5	203.0	793.5	100.6
South Atlantic:							
Delaware.....	5.0	.8	12.6	35.2	168.3	435.4	130.1
Maryland.....	5.4	7.2	44.3	7.0	157.7	325.7	177.3
Virginia.....	13.8	10.0	55.0	197.8	386.2	1,128.1	202.6
West Virginia.....	7.2	5.7	30.7	67.8	222.1	585.4	127.8
North Carolina.....	23.0	6.9	47.9	388.0	364.6	640.4	171.9
South Carolina.....	12.0	0	38.1	14.0	139.3	1,326.1	72.2
Georgia.....	22.1	6.6	91.7	97.4	507.2	1,041.5	234.7
Florida.....	17.0	2.7	65.7	160.3	580.4	1,045.8	208.7
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	12.3	4.5	88.2	123.2	448.4	754.6	194.1
Tennessee.....	17.5	4.4	93.9	151.5	256.2	407.5	198.8
Alabama.....	19.7	3.1	52.7	51.7	374.7	699.9	123.5
Mississippi.....	7.3	2.9	22.8	73.5	241.0	573.8	107.3
West South Central:							
Arkansas.....	7.4	3.1	53.9	89.8	322.0	784.0	84.2
Louisiana.....	13.5	3.3	31.8	91.0	184.1	363.6	114.6
Oklahoma.....	7.9	5.0	61.2	36.9	330.5	835.1	88.4
Texas.....	14.2	6.0	46.7	68.1	367.0	1,074.2	211.9
Mountain:							
Montana.....	2.5	3.8	24.2	14.0	148.7	901.3	101.7
Idaho.....	2.6	7.9	25.0	10.5	248.9	642.8	179.1
Wyoming.....	3.3	6.0	16.5	6.8	199.7	833.8	141.7
Colorado.....	6.8	7.5	35.0	10.6	221.1	590.7	156.7
New Mexico.....	4.7	0	16.4	18.7	359.7	1,099.9	126.1
Arizona.....	12.8	12.8	83.7	30.9	386.6	832.2	563.6
Utah.....	5.0	5.5	33.8	15.5	375.7	737.7	264.7
Nevada.....	20.2	12.1	64.6	36.3	525.0	1,408.1	537.0
Pacific:							
Washington.....	2.7	1.2	33.6	16.0	463.2	774.2	250.1
Oregon.....	1.4	2.3	69.7	10.1	443.8	988.2	195.5
California.....	2.7	9.6	38.9	22.6	308.7	712.9	306.9

¹ The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on the reports of 428 cities with a total population of 10,936,892.

² Includes report of District of Columbia.

³ The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 99 cities with a total population of 3,220,400.

⁴ The rates for burglary, larceny, and auto theft are based on reports of 49 cities.

⁵ The rate for aggravated assault is based on reports of 18 cities.

Data for Individual Cities.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the third quarter of 1936 is shown in table 58. The compilation is limited to the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are presented here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates for their cities with the average rates shown in table 53 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures of their communities for prior periods in order to determine whether there has been an increase or decrease in the amount of crime committed.

With reference to the possibility of comparing the amount of crime in one city with the amount of reported crime in other individual communities, it is suggested that such comparisons be made with a great deal of caution, because differences in the figures may be due to a great variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community: The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race; the economic status and activities of the population; climate; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number of police employees per unit of population; the standards governing appointments to the police force; the policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts; the attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 58.—Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1936

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
						\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Akron, Ohio	3	11	40	35	227	62	350	70
Albany, N. Y.	1	1	1	8	69	29	170	69
Atlanta, Ga.	33	11	133	113	704	173	933	226
Baltimore, Md.	16	17	101	14	468	166	632	538
Birmingham, Ala.	21	3	54	48	449	69	584	143
Boston, Mass.	4	11	37	26	240	183	490	664
Bridgeport, Conn.	1		3		54	36	190	79
Buffalo, N. Y.	3	11	26	52	170	73	441	215
Cambridge, Mass.		1	6	1	68	15	140	96
Camden, N. J.	2	4	30	63	56	55	83	44
Canton, Ohio	3		30	14	170	(1)	333	59
Chattanooga, Tenn.	(7)	(7)	49	(7)	163	27	406	110
Chicago, Ill.	64	96	1,167	470	3,079	844	3,128	878
Cincinnati, Ohio	17	13	143	137	544	191	1,132	212
Cleveland, Ohio	28	10	243	56	681	84	2,451	536
Columbus, Ohio	5	3	82	39	442	130	829	275
Dallas, Tex.	34	10	36	73	465	64	1,544	277
Dayton, Ohio	11		37	54	161	32	533	96
Denver, Colo.	9	5	37	10	213	80	241	169
Des Moines, Iowa	2	1	12	8	161	20	469	116
Detroit, Mich.	26	120	281	314	778	217	4,433	820
Duluth, Minn.			10		59	32	157	38
Elizabeth, N. J.		2	12	2	67	16	102	42
El Paso, Tex.	4	4	9	4	82	12	251	44
Erie, Pa.	3	8	13	8	104	21	94	58
Evansville, Ind.		3	7	11	63	15	277	80
Fall River, Mass.		3	4		94	16	94	32
Flint, Mich.	1	16	15	42	147	48	528	162
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	1	12	4	69	29	283	94
Fort Worth, Tex.	7	8	12	15	234	26	646	91
Gary, Ind.	4	2	21	31	62	10	83	51
Grand Rapids, Mich.		6	3	7	172	24	394	72
Hartford, Conn.		2	3	12	200	50	296	65
Houston, Tex.	20	8	59	80	343	59	771	324
Indianapolis, Ind.	8	7	81	116	404	120	1,038	379
Jacksonville, Fla.	5		39	59	321	131	617	70
Kansas City, Kans.		1	38	17	204	(1)	257	102
Knoxville, Tenn.	7		3	23	102	33	136	65
Long Beach, Calif.	1		29	15	226	83	404	151
Los Angeles, Calif.	18	73	159	79	1,465	536	2,026	1,741
Louisville, Ky.	6	9	83	146	526	139	837	242
Lowell, Mass.	1			1	55	14	79	43
Lynn, Mass.		1	5	1	101	17	209	41
Memphis, Tenn.	10	1	97	219	240	14	198	73
Miami, Fla.	5	2	35	340	336	44	206	86
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	3	6	21	130	68	894	139
Minneapolis, Minn.	1	1	46	27	463	73	304	588
Nashville, Tenn.	12	2	47	114	106	(1)	363	197
Newark, N. J.	5		48	156	225	94	690	347
New Bedford, Mass.		4	1	6	105	17	247	43
New Haven, Conn.	1	1	6	2	182	36	276	114
New Orleans, La.	24	5	19	114	171	46	184	148
New York, N. Y.	98	200	264	694	551	(1)	1,718	2,075
Norfolk, Va.	7	3	40	66	171	29	407	80
Oakland, Calif.	1	11	51	44	327	57	693	218
Oklahoma City, Okla.	5	4	25	35	160	40	627	64
Omaha, Nebr.	2		19	12	38	13	93	181
Paterson, N. J.	1	3	16	24	97	17	58	67
Peoria, Ill.		3	3	16	74	12	52	65
Philadelphia, Pa.	32	48	111	230	487	177	446	550
Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	19	290	24	291	135	246	625
Portland, Ore.	4	2	78	12	534	171	949	207
Providence, R. I.	1	1	5	7	125	10	199	77
Reading, Pa.	1		4	8	68	24	125	22
Richmond, Va.	6	8	51	211	601	106	936	143
Rochester, N. Y.	3	4	6	15	160	42	424	90
St. Louis, Mo.	19	9	112	111	401	(1)	2,640	378
St. Paul, Minn.	1	12	65	24	367	66	500	131
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	2	23	8	256	22	324	140
San Antonio, Tex.	8	3	69	75	318	160	586	242
San Diego, Calif.	5	2	15	8	41	30	158	140
San Francisco, Calif.	6	5	68	55	259	(1)	1,550	801
Scranton, Pa.		3	3	13	63	16	93	56
Seattle, Wash.	1	2	57	18	685	136	606	562
Somerville, Mass.	1		3	2	45	13	72	45
South Bend, Ind.			9	2	45	12	68	48
Spokane, Wash.		1	29	18	169	69	423	110

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.² Not reported.

TABLE 58.—Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1936—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
						\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Springfield, Mass.		1		14	111	27	303	69
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	6		6	132	45	250	104
Tacoma, Wash.	2		6		116	5	170	64
Tampa, Fla.	5		5	19	73	25	123	26
Toledo, Ohio	2	9	61	39	245	103	631	378
Trenton, N. J.		6	15	17	91	16	116	55
Tulsa, Okla.	6	4	30	8	230	80	453	47
Utica, N. Y.	1	7	1	2	29	12	123	23
Washington, D. C.	19	30	178	166	590	291	1,580	732
Waterbury, Conn.				1	60	8	54	62
Wichita, Kans.				3	95	17	404	39
Wilmington, Del.	4		5	11	65	37	159	64
Worcester, Mass.	1	1	1	5	161	50	62	130
Yonkers, N. Y.		4	1	6	56	2	76	50
Youngstown, Ohio	3		51	25	133	15	275	170

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1936.

In compiling national crime data the Federal Bureau of Investigation distinguishes between urban and rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding tables are based on reports from a large majority of the agencies policing urban areas (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 59, which is based on reports from 421 sheriffs, 86 police agencies in rural villages, and 4 State police organizations. For comparative purposes there are presented below percentage distributions of rural and urban crimes (the urban data are based on figures shown in table 53):

Offense	Percent		Offense	Percent	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	Robbery	4.0	4.9
Larceny	52.2	46.4	Aggravated assault	3.5	3.8
Burglary	23.3	30.0	Rape	.6	2.3
Auto theft	15.5	10.2	Murder	.5	1.3
			Manslaughter	.4	1.1

The above comparison discloses that whereas only 5 percent of the urban crimes are offenses against the person (murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault), 8.5 percent of the rural crimes reported fall within those classes. This may be due to the fact that some of the reports representing rural crimes indicate the possibility that they were limited to instances in which arrests were made. Incompleteness of this sort in the reports of rural crimes will tend to increase the percentage of rural crimes against the person because such offenses are much more generally followed by arrests than are the less serious offenses against property.

TABLE 59.—*Offenses known, January to September 1936, inclusive, as reported by 421 sheriffs, 4 State police organizations, and 86 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known.....	382	467	803	1,349	1,740	10,668	16,498	3,613

Offenses Known in the Possessions of the United States.

In table 60 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in the possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from Hawaii County, Honolulu (city and county), Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone; and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

With reference to the figures presented for the Canal Zone, it should be noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised that less than one-third of the persons arrested for offenses committed in the Canal Zone are residents thereof. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion of the crime committed in the Canal Zone is attributable to transients and other nonresidents.

TABLE 60.—*Number of offenses known in United States possessions, January to September 1936*

[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Hawaii:									
Hawaii County, population 73,325; number of offenses known.....	3	-----	8	-----	4	13	2	97	4
Honolulu, city and county, population 202,923; number of offenses known.....	4	23	11	12	36	754	83	1,300	230
Isthmus of Panama:									
Canal Zone, population 39,367; number of offenses known.....	2	1	3	5	10	62	8	178	23
Puerto Rico:									
Population 1,543,913; number of offenses known.....	254	89	55	38	1,403	562	94	2,614	75

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

More detailed information concerning major offenses is obtained from the police departments of cities over 100,000 in population. Usable reports containing such information were received from 42 police departments during the third quarter of 1936, and the data are presented in the following compilations.

Table 61 reveals that over one-half of the rapes reported were forcible in nature. Of the 2,338 robberies listed, 1,528 (65.4 percent) occurred on city highways, and 635 (27.2 percent) in various types of business houses.

The table includes 11,421 burglaries, 5,957 (52.2 percent) of which were in residences. Of the total of 11,421 burglaries, 2,765 (24.2 percent) were committed during the day. However, with reference to residence burglaries alone, it is shown that 37.2 percent occurred during the daytime.

Thirteen percent of the larcenies listed were cases in which the property stolen exceeded \$50 in value. The value was from \$5 to \$50 in 62.8 percent of the cases, and under \$5 in the remaining 24.2 percent of the larcenies. The compilation also shows that 1.9 percent of the larcenies were cases of pocket-picking and that 2.2 percent were instances of purse-snatching.

TABLE 61.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, July to September, inclusive, 1936; 42 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,784,831, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—thrift (except auto theft)	
Forcible.....	171	(grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Statutory.....	154	Over \$50.....	3,069
Total.....	325	\$5 to \$50.....	14,946
		Under \$5.....	5,761
Robbery:		Total.....	23,796
Highway.....	1,528	Larceny—thrift (grouped as to type of offense):	
Commercial house.....	493	Pocket-picking.....	444
Oil station.....	123	Purse-snatching.....	525
Chain store.....	17	All other.....	22,827
Residence.....	66	Total.....	23,796
Bank.....	2		
Miscellaneous.....	109		
Total.....	2,338		
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	3,742		
Committed during day.....	2,215		
All other (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	4,914		
Committed during day.....	550		
Total.....	11,421		

The figures presented in table 61-A show that the police departments of the 42 cities submitting the supplementary offense reports during the third quarter of 1936 reported 6,318 automobiles stolen during that period, 5,893 being recovered. The percent of recoveries of stolen automobiles for the third quarter of 1936 is 93.3.

TABLE 61-A.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, July to September, inclusive, 1936; 42 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,784,831, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen.....	6,318
Number of automobiles recovered.....	5,893
Percentage recovered.....	93.3

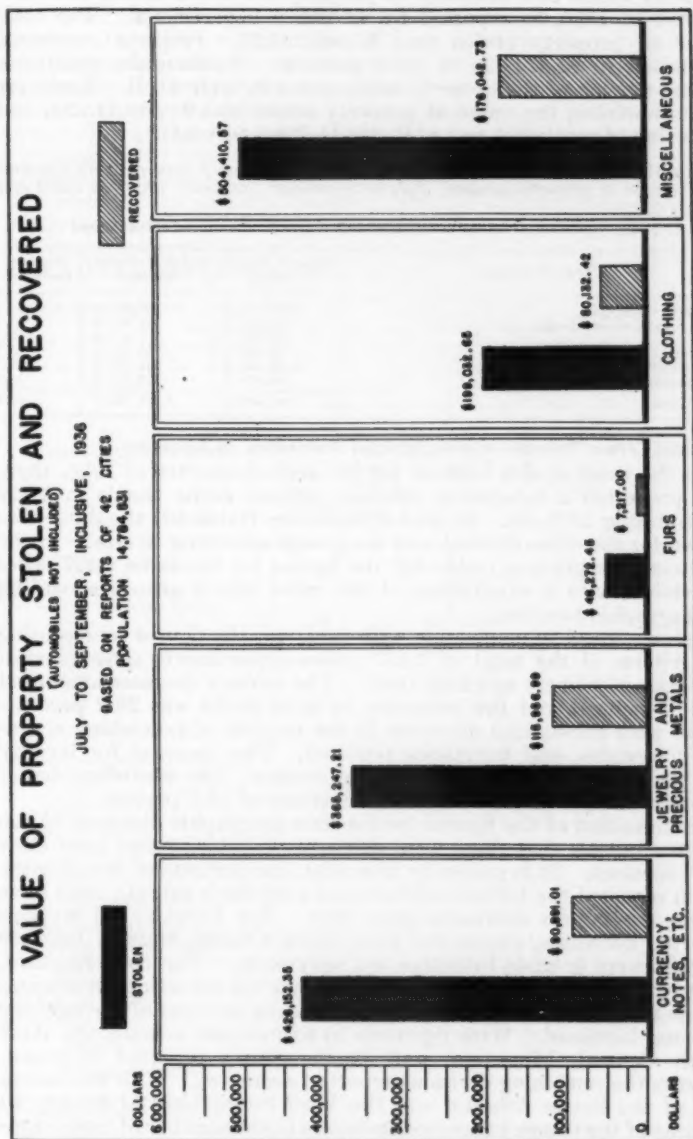


FIGURE 12.

In table 61-B may be found information concerning the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered during the third quarter of 1936, as reported by 42 police departments. The total value of property stolen was \$3,640,240.23. Property recovered amounted to \$2,374,728.15 (65.2 percent). Automobiles constitute a large portion of the property represented in table 61-B. Exclusive of automobiles, the value of property stolen was \$1,543,115.23, and the value of recoveries was \$440,240.15 (28.5 percent).

TABLE 61-B.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, July to September, inclusive, 1936; 42 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 14,784,831, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.	\$426,152.35	\$90,891.01	21.3
Jewelry and precious metals.	365,247.21	115,956.99	31.7
Furs.	48,272.45	7,217.00	15.0
Clothing.	196,032.65	50,132.42	25.2
Locally stolen automobiles.	2,097,125.00	1,934,488.00	92.2
Miscellaneous.	504,410.57	176,042.73	34.9
Total.	3,640,240.23	2,374,728.15	65.2

Annual Crime Trends—Cities Divided According to Location.

In the issue of this bulletin for the second quarter of 1936, there was presented a tabulation reflecting annual crime trends in 1,127 cities during 1933-35. In that compilation (table 40) the data were shown for the cities divided into six groups according to size. In the following compilation (table 62) the figures for the same 1,127 cities are shown with a subdivision of the cities into 9 groups according to geographic location.

As mentioned in connection with table 40, the figures representing the reports of the total of 1,127 police departments show marked decreases in robbery and auto theft. The robbery decrease amounted to 26.5 percent and the reduction in auto thefts was 26.2 percent. There were substantial decreases in the number of homicides, aggravated assaults, and burglaries reported. The decrease for larceny was so slight as to be without significance. On the other hand, reported offenses of rape showed an increase of 15.7 percent.

Examination of the figures for the nine geographic divisions of the country reveals that there were decreases in robbery and auto theft in all sections. It is generally true that the portions of the country which reported the highest robbery and auto theft rates in 1933 have shown the largest decreases since then. For burglary all sections reported decreases, except the East South Central States. Larceny changes were in most instances not very large. The New England, East North Central, and Pacific States reported reductions in offenses of this type, but the figures for the remaining sections of the country reflected increases. With reference to aggravated assault, the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific States reported increases, whereas the remaining divisions reported decreases. With the exception of the South Atlantic and the West South Central States, all sections of the country reported increases in the number of rapes committed. Most of the nine divisions reported decreases in the number of offenses of murder, the reductions being particularly large in the East North Central, West North Central, and Pacific States.

With reference to the figures showing a decline in the number of cases of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, it should be noted that cases of justifiable or excusable killing are not included in these figures. In other words, it is entirely possible that tabulations which include justifiable and excusable killings may show no decrease in homicide, whereas there may actually have been a decrease in the number of cases of felonious killing. However, it should be noted that during 1935 it was ascertained that some police departments had been improperly including cases of excusable homicide in their reports. These were subsequently eliminated from the records. It is possible that some of the decrease in the number of willful homicides shown in the figures for 1935 is due to the fact that excusable homicides were eliminated from the figures for that year, whereas some of them may have been included in the figures for prior years.

TABLE 62.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1933-35; number and rates by geographic divisions*
[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year and geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND								
127 cities; total population, 4,920,574:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933.....	89	138	269	1,290	816	14,439	28,558	13,531
1934.....	66	134	348	1,438	742	14,100	27,270	12,824
1935.....	63	122	342	985	648	13,504	23,964	11,130
Rate per 100,000:								
1933.....	1.8	2.8	5.5	26.2	16.6	293.4	580.4	275.0
1934.....	1.3	2.7	7.1	29.2	15.1	286.7	554.2	260.6
1935.....	1.3	2.5	7.0	20.0	13.2	274.4	487.4	226.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
279 cities; total population, 8,879,110:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933.....	366	841	456	4,082	3,456	20,535	29,226	14,562
1934.....	308	444	490	3,443	3,025	19,907	30,489	15,727
1935.....	337	454	509	3,036	2,670	18,988	30,086	14,180
Rate per 100,000:								
1933.....	4.1	9.5	5.1	46.0	38.9	231.3	329.2	164.0
1934.....	3.5	5.0	5.5	38.8	34.1	224.2	343.4	177.1
1935.....	3.8	5.1	5.7	34.2	30.1	213.9	338.8	169.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
302 cities; total population, 13,791,712:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933.....	888	425	893	24,210	6,352	54,041	117,424	50,860
1934.....	878	471	832	22,381	6,112	53,821	112,397	37,456
1935.....	731	476	1,087	17,628	5,523	49,044	109,008	27,161
Rate per 100,000:								
1933.....	6.4	3.1	6.5	175.5	46.1	391.8	851.4	368.7
1934.....	6.4	3.4	6.0	162.3	44.3	390.2	815.0	271.6
1935.....	5.3	3.5	7.9	127.1	40.0	355.6	790.4	196.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
114 cities; total population, 3,895,581:								
Number of offenses known:								
1933.....	239	47	174	4,108	950	14,649	32,394	15,407
1934.....	243	72	233	3,357	826	13,833	32,994	13,238
1935.....	171	100	205	2,838	825	13,272	33,540	11,345
Rate per 100,000:								
1933.....	6.1	1.2	4.5	106.3	24.4	376.0	831.6	395.5
1934.....	6.2	1.8	6.0	86.2	21.2	355.1	847.0	339.8
1935.....	4.4	2.6	8.3	72.9	21.2	340.7	861.0	291.2

TABLE 62.—Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1933-35; number and rates by geographic divisions—Continued

Year and geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
73 cities; total population, 3,559,102: Number of offenses known:								
1933.....	503	226	271	3,092	5,391	15,672	34,593	12,314
1934.....	553	204	239	2,830	5,804	15,143	36,576	11,721
1935.....	464	189	236	2,534	5,266	15,266	40,235	10,724
Rate per 100,000:								
1933.....	14.1	6.3	7.6	86.9	151.5	440.3	971.7	346.0
1934.....	15.5	5.7	6.7	79.5	163.1	425.5	1,027.7	329.3
1935.....	13.0	5.3	6.6	71.2	148.0	428.9	1,130.5	301.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
22 cities; total population, 1,481,825: Number of offenses known:								
1933.....	373	112	58	1,900	3,181	7,877	9,177	4,606
1934.....	406	139	56	2,021	2,806	8,959	10,385	4,693
1935.....	353	200	62	1,871	2,456	8,052	9,964	4,369
Rate per 100,000:								
1933.....	25.2	7.6	3.9	128.2	214.7	531.6	619.3	311.0
1934.....	27.4	9.4	3.9	136.4	189.4	604.6	700.8	316.7
1935.....	23.8	14.1	4.2	126.3	165.7	543.4	673.8	294.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
50 cities; total population, 2,928,781: Number of offenses known:								
1933.....	471	147	163	2,818	1,936	16,163	33,769	12,298
1934.....	451	142	165	2,482	2,410	15,293	37,212	12,173
1935.....	406	161	144	2,213	2,526	14,438	37,159	8,989
Rate per 100,000:								
1933.....	16.1	5.0	5.6	96.2	66.1	551.9	1,153.0	419.9
1934.....	15.4	4.8	5.6	84.7	82.3	522.2	1,270.6	415.6
1935.....	13.9	5.5	4.9	75.6	86.2	493.0	1,268.8	306.9
MOUNTAIN								
38 cities; total population, 942,030: Number of offenses known:								
1933.....	62	15	53	1,047	185	6,031	11,190	3,844
1934.....	52	34	53	1,133	221	6,149	12,832	4,300
1935.....	71	37	75	895	232	5,077	11,462	3,380
Rate per 100,000:								
1933.....	6.6	1.6	5.6	111.1	19.6	640.2	1,188.8	408.1
1934.....	5.5	3.6	5.6	120.3	23.5	652.7	1,362.2	457.4
1935.....	7.5	3.9	8.0	95.0	24.6	538.9	1,216.7	358.8
PACIFIC								
122 cities; total population, 3,522,021: Number of offenses known:								
1933.....	140	146	163	3,383	833	18,166	45,507	14,189
1934.....	137	164	185	2,438	955	18,271	44,964	13,604
1935.....	108	184	232	1,847	999	15,799	43,451	13,156
Rate per 100,000:								
1933.....	4.0	4.1	4.6	96.1	23.7	515.8	1,292.1	402.9
1934.....	3.9	4.7	5.3	69.2	27.1	518.8	1,276.7	386.3
1935.....	3.1	5.2	6.6	52.4	28.1	448.3	1,233.7	373.5
TOTAL								
1,127 cities; total population, 43,920,736: Number of offenses known:								
1933.....	3,131	2,097	2,500	45,925	23,100	167,573	341,837	141,003
1934.....	3,094	1,804	2,603	41,523	22,901	165,485	345,119	125,745
1935.....	2,704	1,932	2,892	33,747	21,135	153,430	338,909	104,434
Rate per 100,000:								
1933.....	7.1	4.8	5.7	104.6	52.6	381.5	778.3	322.4
1934.....	7.0	4.1	5.9	94.5	52.1	376.8	785.8	286.3
1935.....	6.2	4.4	6.6	76.8	48.1	349.3	771.6	237.8

NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

1,127 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 43,920,736

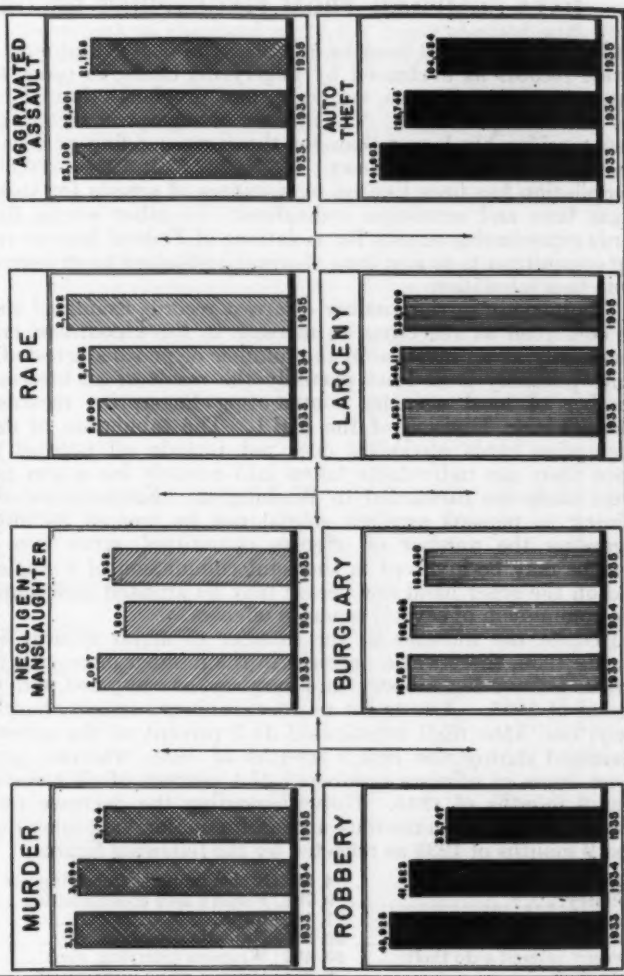


FIGURE 13.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

During the first 9 months of 1936 the FBI examined 343,132 arrest records as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably larger than for the corresponding periods of prior years, which were as follows: 1935—292,530; 1934—260,506. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor necessarily as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increase in the number of local agencies contributing fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the FBI. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate offenses.

Despite the increase in the number of arrest records examined during 1936, there was a decrease in the number of records reflecting arrests for murder, robbery, and burglary, as compared with the same period of 1935. Arrests for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft constituted 31.2 percent of the arrest records examined during the first 9 months of 1936, whereas, arrests for those types of offenses numbered 37.1 percent of all arrests for the first 9 months of 1935. Notwithstanding the decrease referred to above, there were numerous arrests for major violations during the first 9 months of 1936 as reflected by the following figures:

Criminal homicide.....	4, 862	Stolen property (receiving, etc.)..	2, 425
Robbery.....	9, 763	Forgery and counterfeiting....	4, 732
Assault.....	21, 180	Rape.....	3, 851
Burglary.....	22, 352	Narcotic drug laws.....	2, 881
Larceny (except auto theft)....	40, 492	Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	4, 450
Auto theft.....	8, 351	Driving while intoxicated.....	13, 691
Embezzlement and fraud.....	10, 560	Gambling.....	4, 452

Of the total of 343,132 arrest records examined, 25,411 (7.4 percent) represented females. The proportion of females arrested during the first 9 months of 1936 shows a slight increase over the figures for the corresponding periods of prior years. The figures for 1935 and 1934 were 6.9 and 7.0 percent, respectively.

Women were found to be most frequently arrested for larceny, 3,429 (13.5 percent) of the total of 25,411 being charged with that type of violation. Other offenses frequently charged against females were as follows:

Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	2,596	Assault.....	1,904
Drunkenness.....	2,808	Disorderly conduct.....	1,746
Vagrancy.....	2,016	Violation of liquor laws.....	1,000

In addition, 500 women were charged with criminal homicide and 456 with robbery.

TABLE 63.—Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	4,963	4,362	500	1.4	1.4	2.0
Robbery.....	9,763	9,307	456	2.9	2.9	1.8
Assault.....	21,180	19,276	1,904	6.2	6.1	7.5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	22,352	21,925	427	6.5	6.9	1.7
Larceny—steal.....	40,492	37,063	3,429	11.8	11.7	13.5
Auto theft.....	8,351	8,203	148	2.4	2.6	.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	10,560	10,052	508	3.1	3.2	2.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	2,425	2,204	221	.7	.7	.9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,732	4,428	304	1.4	1.4	1.2
Rape.....	3,851	3,851	—	1.1	1.2	0
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3,777	1,181	2,596	1.1	.4	10.2
Other sex offenses.....	5,073	4,279	794	1.5	1.3	3.1
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,881	2,345	536	.8	.7	2.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	4,450	4,283	167	1.3	1.3	.7
Offenses against family and children.....	4,233	4,107	126	1.2	1.3	.5
Liquor laws.....	7,325	6,325	1,000	2.1	2.0	3.9
Driving while intoxicated.....	13,601	13,350	251	4.0	4.2	1.3
Road and driving laws.....	2,411	2,380	31	.7	.8	.1
Parking violations.....	10	10	—	(¹)	(¹)	0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,068	3,982	86	1.2	1.3	.3
Disorderly conduct.....	14,255	12,500	1,746	4.2	3.9	6.9
Drunkenness.....	52,068	49,890	2,808	15.4	15.7	11.1
Vagrancy.....	27,217	25,201	2,016	7.9	7.9	7.9
Gambling.....	4,452	4,105	347	1.3	1.3	1.4
Suspicion.....	40,537	37,152	3,385	11.8	11.7	13.3
Not stated.....	4,284	3,925	309	1.2	1.2	1.2
All other offenses.....	23,252	22,626	1,226	6.8	6.9	4.8
Total.....	343,132	317,721	25,411	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

The table showing the ages of persons arrested indicates that there were more arrests for age 21 than for any other single age group. The compilation disclosed that 59,954 (17.5 percent) of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old; 58,408 (17.0 percent) were between the ages of 21 and 24; making a total of 118,362 (34.5 percent) less than 25 years old. In addition, there were 59,044 (17.2 percent)

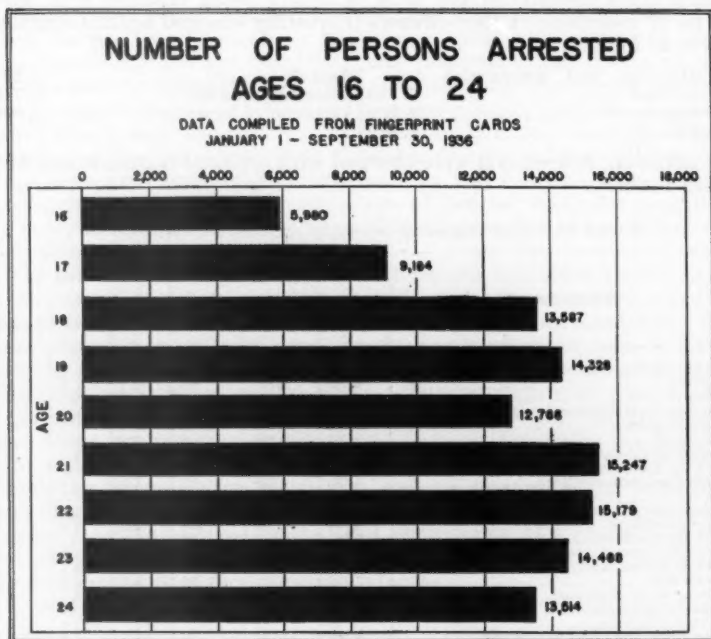


FIGURE 14.

persons arrested between the ages of 25 and 29. This makes a total of 177,406 (51.7 percent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups, because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

TABLE 64.—Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1938

Offense charged	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Total all ages
Criminal homicide.....	8																		
Robbery.....	21	41	22	35	62	119	151	129	175	230	216	230	1,007	735	618	408	275	434	4,862
Assault.....	77	29	45	179	287	456	603	660	725	702	615	579	2,072	1,123	663	331	158	1,222	9,763
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	37	516	394	1,364	1,689	1,852	1,620	661	770	850	939	872	4,158	3,291	2,829	1,924	1,317	1,846	21,180
Larceny—thief.....	81	642	469	1,380	2,007	2,375	2,306	1,279	2,363	1,136	1,088	941	3,625	2,144	1,512	864	458	625	22,352
Auto theft—auto and fraud.....	12	52	154	232	379	506	506	1,902	2,032	1,859	1,763	1,603	6,028	4,853	4,156	2,355	1,713	2,266	40,432
Auto theft—other.....	16	5	11	30	78	152	225	276	372	338	333	440	1,820	1,698	1,665	1,262	835	1,033	10,660
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	1	7	6	48	54	92	85	84	89	86	114	89	430	332	307	211	158	232	2,425
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	6	15	16	60	75	166	183	181	198	210	170	181	852	718	641	437	205	328	4,732
Rape.....	4	4	14	76	145	201	239	264	227	231	221	177	672	417	311	203	144	301	3,851
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	8	2	3	7	32	57	99	134	178	261	259	261	965	584	423	236	126	142	2,777
Other sex offenses.....	5	8	14	70	112	183	192	154	267	269	111	105	813	515	475	350	203	271	2,383
Narcotic drug laws.....	21	8	10	55	90	163	185	179	210	195	209	196	878	577	549	371	265	311	4,450
Violations of laws governing licensing, etc.....	5	1		5	24	67	71	80	136	135	135	183	830	754	734	579	631	301	4,233
Offenses against family and children.....	11	8	11	40	68	117	111	154	204	215	235	255	1,243	1,068	1,121	811	631	992	7,325
Liquor laws.....	34	1	5	10	39	112	100	233	378	400	472	437	2,560	2,216	2,302	1,725	1,176	1,429	13,091
Driving while intoxicated.....	4	1	4	12	32	114	117	130	184	157	157	149	498	270	256	139	105	85	2,411
Road and driving laws.....																			
Parking violations.....																			
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	11	4	8	31	76	135	135	188	231	232	253	241	783	538	410	283	115	107	4,495
Dishonest conduct.....	97	26	48	141	276	478	532	498	724	691	627	593	2,541	1,908	1,722	1,155	863	1,207	14,255
Drunkness.....	500	8	19	84	165	339	325	375	488	300	1,352	1,343	7,268	7,702	8,466	6,796	5,455	9,000	52,668
Vagrancy.....	120	88	48	304	636	1,072	1,269	1,071	1,514	1,494	1,372	1,135	4,678	3,474	3,009	1,876	1,523	2,668	27,217
Gambling.....	7	9	4	19	47	90	107	96	142	142	131	106	808	716	728	481	313	443	4,452
Suspicion.....	281	302	292	652	1,083	1,696	2,041	1,735	2,037	2,041	1,931	1,701	7,803	5,384	4,572	2,705	1,821	2,380	40,837
Not stated.....	12	49	32	52	94	137	155	179	179	179	163	177	7,803	640	570	349	203	296	4,234
All other offenses.....	46	287	251	544	864	1,852	1,365	1,149	1,280	1,185	1,035	926	3,845	2,730	2,312	1,497	1,046	1,538	28,252
Total.....	1,435	2,162	1,947	5,980	9,184	13,587	14,328	12,766	15,247	15,179	14,468	13,514	59,044	45,065	41,415	28,041	19,801	29,399	343,132

Youths were most frequently charged with offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. For all crimes 118,362 persons under 25 were arrested, thus constituting 34.5 percent of the total of 343,132 arrest records examined. However, youths under 25 numbered 53.7 percent of those charged with robbery, 58.5 percent of those charged with burglary, 45.4 percent of those charged with larceny, and 70.6 percent of those charged with auto theft.

TABLE 65.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide.....	4,862	526	1,377	10.8	28.3
Robbery.....	9,763	2,622	5,243	26.9	53.7
Assault.....	21,180	2,307	5,738	10.9	27.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	22,352	8,660	13,067	38.7	58.5
Larceny— theft.....	40,492	11,081	18,368	27.4	45.4
Auto theft.....	8,351	3,944	5,892	47.2	70.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	10,560	777	2,200	7.4	21.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possess- ing.....	2,425	376	754	15.5	31.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,732	696	1,455	14.7	30.7
Rape.....	3,851	943	1,799	24.5	46.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3,777	334	1,293	8.8	24.2
Other sex offenses.....	5,073	693	1,503	13.7	29.6
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,881	160	544	5.6	18.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	4,450	708	1,505	15.9	33.9
Offenses against family and children.....	4,235	158	692	3.7	16.3
Liquor laws.....	7,325	839	1,448	7.4	19.8
Driving while intoxicated.....	13,691	560	2,247	4.1	16.4
Road and driving laws.....	2,411	410	1,054	17.0	43.7
Parking violations.....	10	1	3	10.0	30.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,068	734	1,668	18.0	41.0
Disorderly conduct.....	14,255	2,037	4,672	14.3	32.8
Drunkenness.....	52,698	2,341	7,461	4.4	14.2
Vagrancy.....	27,217	4,454	9,869	16.4	36.3
Gambling.....	4,452	572	1,587	8.4	21.5
Suspicion.....	40,537	8,041	15,831	19.8	39.1
Not stated.....	4,234	668	1,391	15.8	32.9
All other offenses.....	23,252	5,812	10,248	25.0	44.1
Total.....	343,132	59,954	118,362	17.5	34.5

During the first 9 months of 1936, 39.5 percent (135,618) of the persons arrested already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. In addition, there were 7,572 records bearing notations indicating previous criminal histories of the persons concerned, although the fingerprints had not previously been filed in the Bureau. This makes a total of 143,190 records containing information regarding the prior criminal activities of the persons arrested. The records disclosed that 103,703 (72.4 percent) had previously been convicted of one or more offenses. This number constitutes 30.2 percent of the 343,132 arrest records examined.

Many of the persons had been previously convicted of major violations as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide.....	1,033	Rape.....	674
Robbery.....	4,554	Narcotic drug laws.....	2,207
Assault.....	5,683	Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	1,405
Burglary.....	12,945	Driving while intoxicated.....	1,929
Larceny (and related offenses).....	26,479		
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,260	Total.....	60,169

The records of 34 of the persons charged with criminal homicide during the first 9 months of 1936 disclosed that they had been previously convicted of homicide. In general, the tabulation indicates a tendency for recidivists to repeat the same type of crime.

As heretofore indicated, the records show that 103,703 of the persons arrested had been previously convicted. The records of those persons disclosed 299,418 prior convictions, an average of almost three per individual; 132,630 of the convictions were for major violations, and 166,788 were for less serious infractions of the criminal laws.

TABLE 66.—Number with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936

Offense charged	Total	Previous fingerprint record
Criminal homicide.....	4,862	1,162
Robbery.....	9,763	4,782
Assault.....	21,180	7,033
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	22,352	9,110
Larceny—thrift.....	40,492	15,922
Auto theft.....	8,351	3,278
Embezzlement and fraud.....	10,560	4,656
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	2,425	720
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,732	2,251
Rape.....	3,851	908
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3,777	1,404
Other sex offenses.....	5,073	1,364
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,881	1,856
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	4,450	1,456
Offenses against family and children.....	4,253	1,209
Liquor laws.....	7,525	2,313
Driving while intoxicated.....	13,691	3,359
Road and driving laws.....	2,411	633
Parking violations.....	10	2
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,068	1,294
Disorderly conduct.....	14,255	5,298
Drunkennes.....	52,698	22,615
Vagrancy.....	27,217	14,194
Gambling.....	4,452	1,143
Suspicion.....	40,537	16,908
Not stated.....	4,234	1,733
All other offenses.....	23,252	8,867
Total.....	343,132	135,618

TABLE 67.—Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	64.4	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	32.7
Vagrancy.....	52.2	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	31.8
Robbery.....	49.0	Liquor laws.....	31.6
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	47.6	Stolen property; buying, receiving, pos-	
Embezzlement and fraud.....	44.1	sessing.....	29.7
Drunkennes.....	42.9	Offenses against family and children.....	28.6
Suspicion.....	41.7	Other sex offenses.....	26.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	40.8	Road and driving laws.....	26.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	39.6	Rape.....	25.9
Larceny—thrift.....	39.3	Gambling.....	25.7
Auto theft.....	39.3	Driving while intoxicated.....	24.5
All other offenses.....	38.1	Criminal homicide.....	23.9
Disorderly conduct.....	37.0	Parking violations ¹	20.0
Assault.....	33.2		

¹ Only 10 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 68.—Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, Jan. 1—Sept. 30, 1936

Most serious offense of which previously convicted														
Offense charged at time of current arrest	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercial vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide.....	34	53	77	102	124	27	11	6	11	10	8	4	20	25
Robbery.....	35	501	216	577	737	219	50	34	72	15	40	32	50	73
Assault.....	125	259	892	515	822	142	77	26	186	67	69	67	66	130
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	44	336	277	2,380	1,621	331	98	43	1,866	29	21	42	52	94
Larceny—thief.....	100	516	511	4,205	4,205	464	332	91	396	68	126	103	298	122
Auto theft.....	7	124	79	393	592	369	54	20	69	14	9	13	11	26
Embezzlement and fraud.....	37	39	80	217	356	104	651	17	402	15	24	26	34	27
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	4	30	26	82	136	22	11	12	14	2	6	5	13	7
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	11	69	37	142	279	74	216	6	456	11	10	12	13	9
Rape.....	8	42	73	84	135	27	13	6	12	39	8	20	4	23
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	7	28	49	28	96	12	11	2	13	7	327	32	34	14
Other sex offenses.....	12	35	52	93	150	23	17	6	19	24	50	128	11	14
Narcotic drug laws.....	4	44	33	123	193	10	23	5	35	8	39	12	714	15
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	30	70	120	178	295	56	29	9	26	11	10	14	11	8
Offenses against family and children.....	17	43	122	86	169	42	21	17	36	9	24	16	17	33
Liquor laws.....	23	68	87	166	250	69	64	10	59	22	14	26	18	21
Driving while intoxicated.....	3	15	29	39	83	12	10	2	5	3	2	3	18	6
Road and driving laws.....														
Parking violations.....			82	89	163	52	18	5	20	11	8	8	8	11
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	5	30	267	363	624	95	77	17	94	55	67	67	67	67
Disorderly conduct.....	44	146	297	1,143	1,943	286	277	47	395	183	145	243	199	156
Drunkennes.....	119	44	416	1,343	2,043	286	277	47	395	183	145	243	199	156
Vagrancy.....	61	43	140	1,343	2,043	286	277	47	395	183	145	243	199	156
Gambling.....	9	28	30	52	72	30	23	8	18	46	7	115	15	18
Suspicion.....	166	716	578	1,757	2,442	467	411	74	438	86	167	112	285	160
Not stated.....	25	85	57	186	247	72	57	5	69	8	18	14	17	18
All other offenses.....	97	353	436	981	1,142	278	143	34	133	60	53	77	81	109
Total.....	1,033	4,554	5,683	12,945	19,360	3,539	3,018	562	3,200	674	1,415	1,202	2,207	1,465

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and and chil- dren	Liquor laws	Driv- ing while intoxi- cated	Road and driving	Park- ing	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disor- derly con- duct	Drunk- ness	Va- grancy	Gam- bling	Suspi- cion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide.....	9	81	19	4		14	47	48	25	11	3	5	49	837
Robbery.....	13	126	30	22		81	139	141	163	31	28	18	170	2,563
Assault.....	54	293	76	33		76	398	388	182	90	25	16	265	5,238
Burglary.....	30	188	60	20		63	304	324	284	37	29	33	383	7,208
Larceny.....	67	387	128	47		131	463	476	632	19	16	10	460	12,391
Auto theft.....	7	87	10	1		11	53	55	103	10	10	19	161	2,591
Embezzlement and fraud.....	22	119	62	16		22	79	159	186	21	20	8	149	3,183
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	4	46	5	4		6	22	18	18	7	2	2	33	637
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	24	40	19	3		5	32	77	30	7	4	8	85	1,679
Rape.....	13	38	11	5		10	37	28	21	11	4	4	51	1,727
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	5	34	13	3		8	77	66	115	10	10	3	28	1,012
Other sex offenses.....	12	46	13	6		11	49	59	92	13	7	3	47	1,209
Narcotic drug laws.....	1	26	4			1	43	26	86	19	4	3	29	1,500
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	2	64	18	12		14	57	62	42	19	13	5	61	1,160
Offenses against family and children.....	135	38	19	7		10	41	73	15	10	1	5	53	744
Liquor laws.....	12	551	19	8	1	21	60	81	33	33	11	5	60	1,553
Driving while intoxicated.....	24	233	373	61		46	94	545	74	26	5	14	89	2,481
Road and driving laws.....	3	31	18	37		29	21	46	11				31	443
Parking violations.....														2
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	29	68	42	29		37	55	83	27	7	6	7	51	946
Disorderly conduct.....	3	128	75	19		42	562	602	200	36	22	9	208	4,065
Drunkness.....	133	879	618	134		128	718	8,194	1,143	181	44	45	648	10,469
Vagrancy.....	45	275	68	19		26	444	1,231	2,006	75	78	16	652	10,633
Gambling.....	4	96	8	7		8	28	25	25	137	6	6	35	697
Suspicion.....	55	403	105	62		77	427	884	1,109	97	82	49	756	11,905
Not stated.....	7	66	17	11		10	39	86	59	4	11	11	82	1,277
All other offenses.....	86	231	86	33		47	274	523	425	57	38	289	787	6,585
Total.....	792	4,529	1,929	600	1	919	4,436	14,629	7,236	1,031	525	640	5,579	103,703

TABLE 69.—Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936

Offense charged	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide.....	827	954	710	1,664
Robbery.....	3,563	5,494	3,416	8,910
Assault.....	5,238	6,380	5,962	12,342
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	7,208	12,277	6,572	18,849
Larceny—steal.....	12,508	23,533	17,583	41,116
Auto theft.....	2,391	3,423	1,899	5,322
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3,183	5,256	3,007	8,263
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	537	818	608	1,426
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,679	2,983	1,313	4,296
Rape.....	727	883	595	1,478
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1,612	1,267	1,113	2,380
Other sex offenses.....	1,010	1,227	1,253	2,480
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,500	4,151	1,689	5,840
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1,160	1,560	1,137	2,697
Offenses against family and children.....	744	764	665	1,429
Liquor laws.....	1,553	1,125	1,863	2,988
Driving while intoxicated.....	2,481	1,542	3,100	4,642
Road and driving laws.....	443	356	466	822
Parking violations.....	2	3	2	5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	946	925	1,073	1,998
Disorderly conduct.....	4,065	4,209	7,692	11,901
Drunkenness.....	19,469	13,586	57,854	71,440
Vagrancy.....	10,633	12,314	21,059	33,373
Gambling.....	697	732	597	1,329
Suspicion.....	11,965	16,782	15,141	31,923
Not stated.....	1,277	1,865	1,322	3,187
All other offenses.....	6,885	8,221	9,097	17,318
Total.....	103,703	132,630	166,788	299,418

Whites were represented by 247,499 of the records examined and Negroes by 78,873. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 1,912; Chinese, 778; Japanese, 173; Mexican, 12,169; all others, 1,728.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were, according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 981 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first 9 months of 1936, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 324 and for foreign-born whites 151. Figures for individual types of violations may be found in the following tabulations. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

TABLE 70.—Distribution of arrests according to race, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936

Offense charged	Race							Total, all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chi- nese	Jap- anese	Mex- ican	All others	
Criminal homicide	2,801	1,857	27	11	3	134	29	4,862
Robbery	6,703	2,651	37	3	1	279	89	9,763
Assault	11,463	8,639	123	20	12	701	222	21,180
Burglary—breaking or entering	16,624	5,576	79	10	2	553	108	22,332
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	27,620	11,380	181	15	7	1,146	143	40,492
Auto theft	6,973	1,112	33	1	1	211	20	8,351
Embezzlement and fraud	9,010	1,196	53	5	5	260	31	10,560
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possess- ing	1,714	646	8	6	1	41	9	2,425
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,187	446	27	5	3	45	19	4,732
Rape	2,821	768	36	9	4	100	53	3,851
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,714	976	18	1	1	53	14	3,777
Other sex offenses	4,108	810	21	3	3	102	26	5,073
Narcotic drug laws	1,653	419	5	519	5	209	71	2,881
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	2,424	1,788	5	18	4	141	70	4,450
Offenses against family and children	3,553	550	15	1	—	108	6	4,233
Liquor laws	4,267	2,951	26	2	—	76	3	7,325
Driving while intoxicated	11,822	877	119	1	27	803	42	13,691
Road and driving laws	1,708	548	13	1	3	115	28	2,411
Parking violations	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	10
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,869	980	14	1	7	178	19	4,068
Disorderly conduct	9,591	3,848	104	7	7	623	75	14,255
Drunkenness	42,143	6,297	546	8	40	3,549	106	52,698
Vagrancy	20,319	5,490	146	24	5	1,039	194	27,217
Gambling	2,216	2,071	1	79	9	32	44	4,452
Suspicion	28,320	10,941	170	21	3	910	172	40,537
Not stated	3,249	814	26	—	—	125	20	4,294
All other offenses	17,224	5,240	79	7	11	576	115	23,232
Total	247,499	78,873	1,912	778	173	12,169	1,728	343,132

TABLE 71.—Number of arrests of Negroes and whites in proportion to the number of each in the general population of the country Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936, rate per 100,000 of population (excluding those under 15 years of age)

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign- born white	Negro
Criminal homicide	3.5	3.0	23.1
Robbery	9.2	2.6	33.0
Assault	13.7	16.4	107.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	22.6	5.4	69.3
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	38.5	14.5	141.5
Auto theft	10.0	1.3	13.8
Embezzlement and fraud	11.0	5.3	14.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2.0	2.7	8.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	5.8	1.9	5.5
Rape	3.7	2.2	9.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3.9	1.4	12.1
Other sex offenses	5.0	4.5	10.1
Narcotic drug laws	2.3	.7	5.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	3.0	2.7	22.2
Offenses against family and children	4.6	3.5	6.8
Liquor laws	5.2	6.2	36.7
Driving while intoxicated	15.5	6.1	10.9
Road and driving laws	2.5	.7	6.8
Parking violations	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3.9	1.6	12.2
Disorderly conduct	12.9	7.8	47.9
Drunkenness	30.8	24.0	78.3
Vagrancy	23.8	9.2	68.3
Gambling	2.7	2.3	25.8
Suspicion	37.5	12.4	136.1
Not stated	4.5	1.8	10.1
All other offenses	23.7	10.8	65.2
Total	324.4	151.0	980.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per hundred thousand.

TABLE 72.—Number of native whites, number of foreign-born whites, and number of Negroes arrested and fingerprinted by age groups, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936

Age	Number arrested			Number of arrests per 100,000 of the general population of the United States		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15.....	1,379	14	559	64.6	26.4	232.5
16.....	4,018	81	1,629	198.9	138.6	632.1
17.....	6,144	87	2,412	315.2	133.3	984.6
18.....	9,027	128	3,233	458.8	159.8	1,201.3
19.....	9,509	131	3,407	508.3	145.9	1,430.0
20.....	8,532	160	2,974	469.9	149.6	1,150.3
21.....	9,928	177	3,473	542.1	151.9	1,521.2
22.....	9,616	234	3,775	539.7	181.4	1,513.7
23.....	9,051	260	3,745	529.0	180.4	1,597.1
24.....	8,355	275	3,574	502.0	166.2	1,537.5
25-29.....	35,821	1,550	15,085	474.3	151.8	1,463.4
30-34.....	27,776	1,967	10,947	404.7	159.4	1,266.3
35-39.....	24,155	2,849	9,731	368.7	174.6	1,092.3
40-44.....	16,471	3,373	5,509	290.2	190.1	801.4
45-49.....	11,283	3,108	3,373	237.1	198.6	535.3
50 and over.....	16,430	5,293	3,809	113.5	107.7	266.6
Total.....	207,386	19,707	77,835	322.3	150.8	968.0

TABLE 73.—Percentage distribution of arrests by age, of native whites, foreign-born whites, and Negroes, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1936

Age	Number arrested			Percent		
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
15 and under 21.....	38,500	601	14,214	18.6	3.0	18.3
21-24.....	36,950	946	14,567	17.8	4.8	18.7
25-29.....	35,821	1,550	15,085	17.3	7.9	20.1
30-34.....	27,776	1,967	10,947	13.4	10.1	14.1
35-39.....	24,155	2,849	9,731	11.7	14.4	12.8
40-44.....	16,471	3,373	5,509	7.9	17.1	7.1
45-49.....	11,283	3,108	3,373	5.4	15.6	4.3
50 and over.....	16,430	5,293	3,809	7.9	28.9	4.9
Total.....	207,386	19,707	77,835	100.0	100.0	100.0

At the end of September, 1936, there were 6,389,766 fingerprint records and 7,464,111 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 9 months of 1936, more than 53 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 4,396 were identified through fingerprint records during this same period, and interested law-enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives.

As of September 30, 1936, there were 10,070 police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

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